Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 11, and replace it with the following paragraph:

a2

In another embodiment, administration of the compound is transurethral. For example, U.S. Patents Nos. 6,093,181 and 5,242,391 describe an apparatus and methods for treating sexual dysfunction, and specifically priapism and Peyronie's disease, using transurethral administration of a vasoconstrictor or other compound.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 20, and replace it with the following paragraph:

a3

The *in vivo* effects of Y-27632 on voltage-induced (*i.e.* nitric-oxide-mediated) increases in CCP/MAP are shown in FIG. 3B. Stimulation of the major pelvic ganglion (controlling cavernosal blood flow) resulted in a voltage-dependent increase in CCP/MAP, in accordance with previous findings (FIG. 3B, solid bars) (Dai, Y., *et al., Am. J. Physiol. Regulatory Integrative Compl. Physiol.,* **279,** R25-30, 2000). Administration of 200 nmol/kg Y-27632 into the cavernous sinuses potentiated the CCP/MAP response to ganglionic stimulation at each voltage (Fig. 3B, open bars). Moreover, administration of 200 nmol/kg Y-27632 increased the ganglionic-stimulated rise in CCP/MAP to near maximal levels even at the lowest stimulation voltages (Fig. 3B). Treatment with various doses of Y-27632 (2.0-200 nmol/kg), also potentiated ganglionic-stimulated increases in CCP/MAP at 5 V (21-38% increase in CCP/MAP over the range of Y-27632 tested).

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 3, and replace it with the following paragraph:

a4

The effect of the Rho-kinase inhibitor Y-27632 in the presence of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors, N^{ω}-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA, 200 μg/kg) and N^{ω}-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME, 200 ug/kg) is shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. To examine the effects of Y-27632 on ganglionic stimulated-CCP/MAP in the presence of NOS inhibition, a 5-V stimulus, previously determined to result in a maximal increase in CCP/MAP (Dai, Y., *et al., Am. J. Physiol Regulatory Integrative Comp Physiol,* **279**, R25-30 (2000)) was delivered. After initial measurements of CCP and MAP during ganglionic stimulation, rats were treated with L-NNA, L-NAME (200 μg/kg body weight), or saline control, and

A4 cont'd

after 5 min ganglionic stimulation and CCP/ MAP measurements were repeated. Rats were subsequently administered either Y-27632 (50 nmol/kg) or saline. After 5 min, a 5-V stimulation was repeated, and CCP and MAP measurements were recorded.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 27, line 27, and replace it with the following paragraph:

A5

Rho-kinase inhibition can also overcome muscle contraction due to inhibition of cyclic GMP formation. Inhibition of cyclic GMP formation results in a reduced ganglionic-stimulated rise CCP/MAP (Reilly *et al.*, *J. Andrology* **18**, 588-594 (1997). To examine the effects of Y-27632 on ganglionic stimulated-CCP/MAP in the presence of guanylate cyclase inhibition, a 5-V stimulus, previously determined to result in a maximal increase in CCP/MAP (Dai, Y., *et al.*, *Am. J. Physiol Regulatory Integrative Comp Physiol*, **279**, R25-30 (2000)) was delivered. After initial measurements of CCP and MAP during ganglionic stimulation, rats were treated with MB or ODQ (300-500 μg/kg), or saline control, and after 5 min ganglionic stimulation and CCP/ MAP measurements were repeated. Rats were subsequently administered either Y-27632 (50 nmol/kg) or saline. After 5 min, a 5-V stimulation was repeated, and CCP and MAP measurements were recorded.